

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
EASTERN DIVISION

LARRY JOE GARCIA,	)	Case No. EDCV 11-0330-SJO (MLG)
	)	
Petitioner,	)	ORDER DENYING CERTIFICATE OF
	)	APPEALABILITY
v.	)	
	)	
DOMINGO URIBE, JR.,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts requires the district court to issue or deny a certificate of appealability ("COA") when it enters a final order adverse to the petitioner. Because jurists of reason would not find it debatable whether this Court was correct in its ruling denying the petition, a COA is denied.

Before a petitioner may appeal the Court's decision denying his petition, a COA must issue. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b). The Court must either issue a COA indicating which issues satisfy the required showing or provide reasons why such a certificate should not issue. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(3); Fed. R. App.P. 22(b).

1       The court determines whether to issue or deny a COA pursuant to  
2 standards established in *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322 (2003);  
3 *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473 (2000); and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c). A COA  
4 may be issued only where there has been a "substantial showing of the  
5 denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253 (c)(2); *Miller-El*,  
6 537 U.S. at 330. As part of that analysis, the Court must determine  
7 whether "reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment  
8 of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." *Slack*, 529 U.S. at  
9 484, *See also Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 338.

10       In *Silva v. Woodford*, 279 F.3d 825, 832-33 (9th Cir. 2002), the  
11 court noted that this amounts to a "modest standard". (Quoting  
12 *Lambright v. Stewart*, 220 F.3d 1022, 1025 (9th Cir. 2000)). Indeed,  
13 the standard for granting a COA has been characterized as "relatively  
14 low". *Beardlee v. Brown*, 393 F.3d 899, 901 (9th Cir. 2004). A COA  
15 should issue when the claims presented are "adequate to deserve  
16 encouragement to proceed further." *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 483-84,  
17 (quoting *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 (1983)); *see also*  
18 *Silva*, 279 F.3d at 833. If reasonable jurists could "debate" whether  
19 the petition could be resolved in a different manner, then the COA  
20 should issue. *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 330.

21       Under this standard of review, a COA will be denied. In denying  
22 the petition for writ of habeas corpus, the Court concluded, for the  
23 reasons stated in the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation,  
24 that Petitioner was not entitled to habeas corpus relief on his claims  
25 of *Batson*<sup>1</sup> error and ineffective assistance of counsel, because he had  
26 failed to show that the state court decision was contrary to, or  
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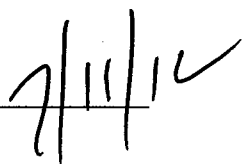
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28       <sup>1</sup> *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79 (1986).

1 involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal  
2 law or Supreme Court precedent. *Harrington v. Richter*, --- U.S. ---,  
3 131 S.Ct. 770, 783-84 (2011). Petitioner cannot make a colorable claim  
4 that jurists of reason would find debatable or wrong the decision  
5 denying the petition. Thus, Petitioner is not entitled to a COA.

6 Therefore, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2253, the Court DENIES a  
7 certificate of appealability.

8  
9 Dated: \_\_\_\_\_



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11   
12 S. James Otero  
13 United States District Judge

14 Presented By:

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17 Marc L. Goldman  
18 United States Magistrate Judge  
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